**Fertile Crescent**

**Common Assessment**

1. Which of the following statements is not supported by the map of Mesopotamia below? 7.4.9.A
   1. Rivers provided many advantages for survival.
   2. The flat land between the rivers was easy to attack.
   3. The Mediterranean Sea provided water for farming.
   4. The southern part of Mesopotamia was more favorable for building cities.



1. Based on this picture, what inference can you make about this person’s occupation (job)?

8.1.9.B

* 1. The clothing tells us this is a female and females did not work.
  2. He is playing a musical instrument; therefore, he is a musician.
  3. He is holding a stylus and clay tablet; therefore, he is a scribe.
  4. He is carrying a knife; therefore, he is a trained soldier in the Assyrian army.

[](http://www.mesopotamia.co.uk/writing/explore/exp_main.html)

1. Hammurabi’s Code was significant because

8.4.9.A

* 1. it was part of the oral traditions of Babylonia.
  2. for the first time, laws were written down in an organized list.
  3. everyone in the ancient world followed it.
  4. the laws applied equally to all citizens.

1. *“If a man has destroyed the eye of a man of the class of gentlemen, they shall destroy his eye…If he has destroyed the eye of a commoner, he shall pay one mina of silver. “*

What does this statement from Hammurabi’s code tell us?

8.1.9.B

8.4.9.A

1. Laws were applied equally to all social classes.
2. A lot of people in Mesopotamia were blind.
3. Punishments depended on a person’s social class.
4. Hammurabi’s code was difficult to interpret.
5. Writer : Scribe :: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ : Artisan

8.4.9.A

* 1. Farmer
  2. Potter
  3. Teacher
  4. Tax Collector

1. What can you infer from this picture of a Mesopotamian statue built for the gods?

8.1.9.B



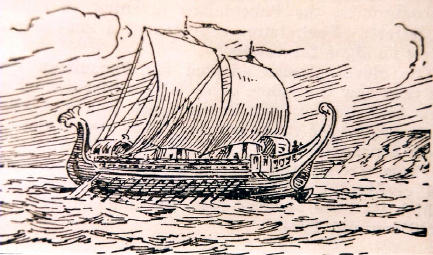
* 1. People were amazed by what their gods could do.
  2. All gods had big eyes and long beards.
  3. Mesopotamians were monotheistic.
  4. The people considered themselves equal to the gods.

1. Which of these pictures best represents the Assyrians?

8.1.9.B







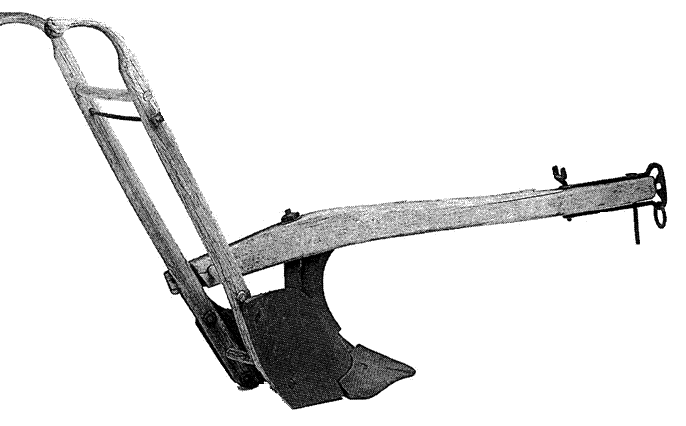
1. What were the Israelites known for that made them unique among ancient peoples?

8.4.9.C

* 1. They were monotheistic.
  2. They did not have a written Bible.
  3. They were polytheistic.
  4. They made purple dye from snails.

1. What do these Sumerian inventions have in common?

8.4.9.A

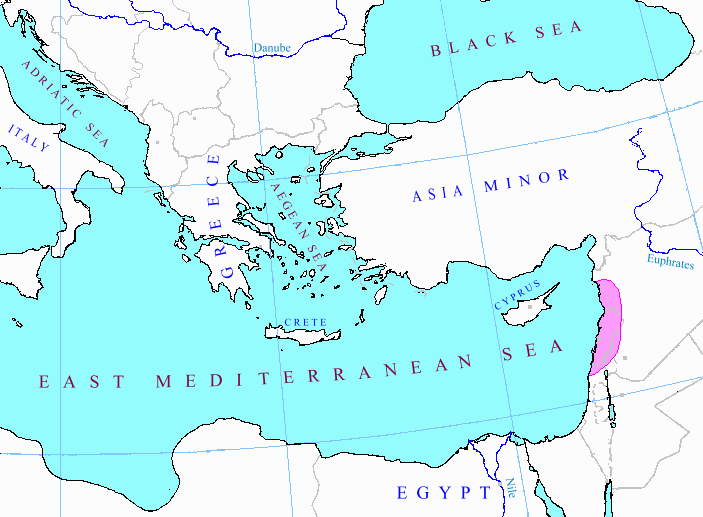
[](http://4.bp.blogspot.com/_BoREfO9UDVw/R1x1--0i7BI/AAAAAAAAABY/03xcEmvM4t8/s320/Mesopotamian+boat+2500+BCE.jpg)[](http://static.wix.com/media/19452e8c6a5cc4df099cee2b0565e026.wix_mp_256)[](http://socialstudiesrms6second.pbworks.com/f/potterswheel3.jpg)[](http://www.nofa.org/tnf/fall99/ironplow.gif)[](http://www.israel-a-history-of.com/images/sumerian-wheel-and-ancient-egyptian-four-lobe-pinion-pulley-21605682.jpg)

* 1. They were all used for farming and trading goods.
  2. They were all used in warfare.
  3. They were all invented during the Iron Age.
  4. They all required the use of domesticated animals.

1. Based on the map below, why did Phoenicia become a thriving and wealthy region?

7.4.9.A

8.4.9.C

[](http://www.foundalis.com/lan/c/EastMeditterraneanPhoenicia.gif)

* 1. The warlike Phoenicians conquered their neighbors.
  2. Gold was discovered near the city of Tyre.
  3. Phoenicia controlled access to the cities of Sumer.
  4. Phoenicians traded valuable wood and dyed cloth to neighboring peoples.